

pp 57, 314/A



AN
Historical Account
OF
CHELSEA HOSPITAL,
&c. &c. &c.



Engraved by J. B. B. & Co.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE BRITISH ARMY, WAS BUILT BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN THE YEAR 1716, AND WAS FINISHED IN THE YEAR 1722. IT WAS AT FIRST CALLED THE HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE BRITISH ARMY, AND WAS THEN TRANSFERRED TO THE ROYAL MILITARY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1753. THE HOSPITAL WAS REBUILT AND ENLARGED IN THE YEAR 1795, AND WAS THEN CALLED THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA. IT WAS FINISHED IN THE YEAR 1805, AND WAS THEN CALLED THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA. IT WAS FINISHED IN THE YEAR 1805, AND WAS THEN CALLED THE ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA.

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Engraved by Turner.

O = H * SPENCER. M. D.
AN
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOUNT
OF THE
ROYAL HOSPITAL,
AND THE
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
AT CHELSEA :

To which is prefixed, an Account of
KING JAMES'S COLLEGE,
AT CHELSEA.

Go with Old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile,
And ask the shattered hero whence his smile ;
Go view the splendid domes of Greenwich, go --
And own what raptures from reflection flow.
Hail ! noblest structures imag'd in the wave---
A nation's grateful tribute to the brave ;
Hail ! blest retreats from war and shipwreck---hail !
That oft arrest the wandering stranger's sail :---
Long have ye heard the narratives of age,
The battie's havoc, and the tempest's rage ;
Long have ye known reflection's genial ray
Gild the calm close of valor's various day.

Rogers's Pleasures of Memory.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS, AND INTERSPERSED WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR T. FAULKNER, PARADISE-ROW,
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1805.



J. Cundee, Printer, Ivy-Lane.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Royal Hospital at Chelsea is among the number of splendid buildings round the metropolis, which attract the attention of foreigners and visitors ; and as no separate account of it has been published, it is hoped that the following attempt will meet with encouragement, and in some degree gratify public curiosity. Few places are now without their description or guide, and no one, perhaps, of so much consequence as Chelsea Hospital, has been neglected. In the present work the reader will also find a more full and correct account of the ancient college of divinity than has ever before appeared, into which the Editor has endeavoured to infuse some interest, by adding anecdotes and biographical

graphical notices of the founder and first members of the institution. No industry has been wanting to render this little work correct, and worthy the perusal of strangers. All the books from which information could be gained, have been inspected with the utmost care ; and, by the kindness of a friend, he has likewise been able to procure copies and extracts from the documents, relating to King James's College, which exist among Dr. Tanner's large manuscript collections, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. To which is subjoined, a description of the Royal Military Asylum, no account of which has yet been laid before the public.

The Editor takes this opportunity of offering his grateful thanks to those friends, who have obligingly favoured him with their communications.

Paradise-Row, Chelsea, June, 1805.



Barlow sculp.

KING JAMES'S COLLEGE AT CHELSEA.

Published by T. Faulkner, June 1st 1805

G. W. SPENCER, M.D.

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT,

&c. &c.

THE Royal Hospital at Chelsea is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, in the county of Middlesex, and one mile and an half distant from Buckingham-Gate. The building, as it now stands, was begun by King Charles the Second, continued during the short reign of his successor, and completed by William and Mary, as an asylum for maimed and superannuated soldiers. But before we enter on the description of the present edifice, we shall present our readers with an account of the "Ancient College," which occupied the site of the present magnificent structure.

This institution was originally projected by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, in the seventh year of the reign of King James the First. It was intended as a college for the study of polemical divinity; and was to consist of a stated number of learned divines, whose time and talents were to be devoted to the advancement of the reformed religion, and the defence of it from the attacks of the church of Rome. This college was founded at a time when the press abounded with books of controversial divinity, and public attention was continually directed to disputations on theological subjects; it was also patronized by a monarch whose mind was particularly partial, and whose knowledge chiefly consisted in this species of study: and the provost and fellows appointed were, for the most part, distinguished characters, and eminently celebrated either for their piety or learning. The college therefore, at first, prospered, and promised a continuance of success.

The King was one of its best patrons, and supported it by various grants and benefactions; he himself laid the first stone of the new edifice, May 8, 1609; gave timber requisite for the building out of Windsor Forest; and ordered, in
the

the original charter of incorporation, bearing date May 8, 1610, that it should go under the name of "King James's College at Chelsea." By the same charter the number of members was limited to a provost and nineteen fellows, seventeen of whom were to be in holy orders, the other two might be laymen; and their employment consisted in recording the principal historical events which might occur during the time that they remained in office, but none of the members, on being elected bishops, could be permitted to retain their fellowships; by this charter also, the college was enabled to use a common seal.

Lysons says, that Prince Henry was a zealous friend to the undertaking; Strype also calls the Prince "our principal hope, and the principal author of this design;" but Fuller, who, while he was writing his church history, was enabled by the kindness of the provost, Dr. Wilkinson, to examine the papers of the college, says, "upon my serious perusal of the records of this college, I finde not so much as mention of the name of Prince Henry, as in any degree visibly contributive thereunto." But whatever might be the Prince's sentiments or intentions towards the

college, they were superseded by his untimely death, which happened at St James's House, November 6, 1612, before he had reached the age of nineteen. But we believe that it was through the persuasion of Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, that the King was so warm a friend to the institution; and this belief is supported by the authority of Wilson's Life of King James the First, and Warner's Ecclesiastical History.

By the King's favour, likewise, an act of parliament was obtained, in the year 1609, by which the provost and fellows of the college were empowered to receive contributions of any kind, "from his majesty, or any of his loving subjects, not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of three thousand pounds:" the act also grants permission to them, their successors, deputies, and assigns, to raise money by bringing streams of running water into the city of London, from the marshes situated near Hackney; and to erect engines, open springs, dig trenches, &c. for the advancement of the undertaking, during the space of ten years, and under certain specified restrictions.

The building was begun upon a piece of ground called "Thame-Shot," containing about six acres, at that time in the possession of Charles, Earl of Nottingham; who granted a lease of his term to Sutcliffe, at the yearly rent of seven pounds, ten shillings. The edifice was to have consisted of two quadrangles of different dimensions, with a piazza along the four sides of the smaller court. Of this scarce an eighth part was erected, as only one side of the first quadrangle was ever completed, and this range of building, according to Fuller, cost above three thousand pounds.

A print of the original design for this college is prefixed to a small pamphlet, called, "The Glory of Chelsea College new Revived," published in London in the year 1662, and written by John Darley, B. D. and Rector of Northill, in the county of Cornwall. This work was dedicated to King Charles the Second; and the author, after giving an history of the original foundation of the college, and the cause of its failure, endeavours to persuade his majesty to grant it a fixed revenue. But this exhortation met with little or no attention:---it was not a plan much suited to Charles's mind or pursuits; and all the

eloquence of a man so little known as Darley, was not likely to have much effect.

Another print is to be found in Grose's Military Antiquities. The form of the building is awkward, and the style of it in the bad taste which prevailed throughout the reign of the first James; so that the admirers of classical architecture have but little cause to regret that not a vestige of it remains. At few periods, indeed, has architecture been at a lower ebb in this kingdom, than in this and the preceding reign, when all the beauty of the Gothic style had totally vanished, and the rules and proportions of the Greek or Roman art were totally unknown or disregarded. The houses were so filled with windows, that they wore rather the appearance of "green-houses;" and there was a general love for a profuseness of ornaments, which, for the most part, was conceived and executed in bad taste.

Sutcliffe was not only the founder of this institution, but also a most princely benefactor. He employed, during his life-time, his utmost endeavours to promote its success; and in his will,

will, dated November 1, 1628, bequeathed to the society the farms of

Kingston,	} in the parishes of	Staverton,
Hazzard,		Harberton,
Appleton, and		Churchton,
Kemerland,		Stoke Rivers ;

all situated in Devonshire; the yearly rent of which amounted to three hundred pounds; the benefit likewise of an extent on Sir Lewis Stukeley's estate, valued at four thousand pounds; a tenement at Stoke Rivers, and other premises, in addition to a share in the Great Neptune, a ship belonging to Whitby, in Yorkshire; his books and goods then in the college, and part of his library at Exeter; he appointed Dr. John Prideaux, and Dr. Thomas Clifford, feoffees in trust, to settle these bequests upon the College; but the whole of the legacies were subject to this proviso, "that the work should not be hindered or stopped by wicked men of corrupt minds."

Dr. Godfrey Goodman, sometime bishop of Gloucester, but who was removed from his bishoprick

rick in the year 1640, on some suspicions of his favouring popish principles, intended to have left his library to this collège, and says in his will, dated January 17, 1655,—"Item, the books which I intended for Chelsey Colledge, the colledge being now dissolved, I doe bestowe them upon Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge, but with this condition, that if ever Chelsey Colledge shall be restored, the books shall likewise be restored." The bishop died January 19, 1655, and was buried near the font, in St. Margaret's parish church, Westminster.

Notwithstanding Sutcliffe's liberal bequests, the building, for want of a sufficient sum, went on but slowly; and the whole of their ready-money, amounting so three thousand pounds, being expended, it was at last totally at a stand. The king, still farther to support the undertaking, sent the following letter to Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, to encourage the clergy of his diocese to contribute towards the completion of the design:—

“Right

“ Right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor,

“ We greet you well,

“ WHEREAS the enemies of the gospel have
 “ ever been forward to write and publish books
 “ for confirming of erroneous doctrines, and im-
 “ pugning the truth, and now of late seem more
 “ careless than before, to send daily into our
 “ realms such their writings, whereby our loving
 “ subjects, though otherwise well-disposed, might
 “ be seduced, unless some remedy should be pro-
 “ vided. We, by the advice of our council, have
 “ lately granted a corporation, and given our allow-
 “ ance for erecting a colledge at Chelsey, for learn-
 “ ed divines to be employed to write, as occasion
 “ shall require, for maintaining the religion pro-
 “ fessed in our kingdoms, and confuting the im-
 “ pugners thereof. Whereupon, Doctour Sut-
 “cliffe, designed provost of the said colledge,
 “ hath now humbly signified unto us, that upon
 “ divers promises of help and assistance towards
 “ erecting and endowing the said colledge, he
 “ hath, at his own charge, begun and well-pro-
 “ ceeded, in the building, as doth sufficiently
 “ appear

“ appear by a good part thereof already set up
 “ in the place appointed for the same. We,
 “ therefore, being willing to favour and farther
 “ so religious a work, will and require you to
 “ write your letters to the bishops of your pro-
 “ vince, signifying unto them in our name, that
 “ our pleasure is, they deal with the clergie, and
 “ others of their diocese, to give their charitable
 “ benevolence for the perfecting of this good
 “ work, so well begun ; and for the better per-
 “ formance of our desire, we have given order to
 “ the said provost and his associates to attend you,
 “ and others whom it may appertain, and to cer-
 “ tify us, from time to time, of their proceed-
 “ ing.

“ *Thetford, the 6th of May, 1616.*”

A copy of his majesty's letter was accordingly sent to the bishops, with the following letter from the archbishop :--

“ Now because it is so pious and religious a
 “ work, conducing both to God's glory and
 “ the saving many a soul within this king-
 “ dom, I cannot but wish that all devout and
 “ well-affected persons should, by yourself and
 “ the

“ the preachers in your diocese, as well publicly
 “ as otherwise, be excited to contribute, in some
 “ measure, to so holy an intendment, now begun.
 “ And although these and the like motions have
 “ been frequent in these later times, yet let not
 “ those whom God hath blessed with any wealth
 “ be not weary of well-doing; that it may not be
 “ said, that the idolatrous and superstitious pa-
 “ pistry be more forward to advance their fals-
 “ hoods, than we are to maintain God’s truth.
 “ Whatever is collected, I pray your lordship
 “ may be carefully brought unto me, partly, that
 “ it passe not through any defrauding hand, and
 “ partly, that his majesty may be acquainted what
 “ is done on this behalf.

“ Your lordship’s very loving brother,

“ G. CANTERB.”

Similar letters were written to the Lord Chan-
 cellor, and the Lord Mayor of London. In con-
 sequence of these letters, collections were made
 throughout the parishes of England; but their
 produce was small, and nearly swallowed up in
 charges and fees due to the collectors. The pub-

lic subscriptions also, which were at the same time raising for the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, probably contributed, in no small degree, to the failure of the subscription; and the success of Sir Hugh Middleton's project for supplying London with water by means of the New River, and which was just then sanctioned by act of parliament, together with a total want of money requisite for carrying on the project of the water-works, destroyed all hopes of success from that quarter. Notwithstanding these numerous obstacles, provosts and fellows were from time to time appointed. When any vacancy occurred, the member was to be named and recommended by the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges, in the two universities, and approved by the archbishop of Canterbury, the chancellor of each university, and the bishop of London.

The following is a list of the first provost and fellows of this college, nominated by the king himself, May 8, 1610.

PROVOST.

Matthew Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter.

FELLOWS.

FELLOWS.

John Overall, dean of St. Paul's,
 Thomas Morton, dean of Winchester,
 Richard Field, dean of Gloucester,
 Robert Abbot, D. D.
 John Spencer, D. D.
 Miles Smith, D. D.
 William Covitt, D. D.
 John Howson, D. D.
 John Layfield, D. D.
 Benjamin Charyer, D. D.
 Martin Fotherby, D. D.
 John Boys, D. D.
 Richard Brett, D. D.
 Peter Lilly, D. D.
 Francis Burley, D. D.
 John White, Fellow of Manchester College.

TREASURER.

William Helyer, Archdeacon of Barnstaple.

HISTORIANS.

William Camden, Clarencieux,
 John Haywood, LL. D.

We shall now present our readers with short biographical notices of the founder and first fellows of this institution; and of one or two of the most remarkable of the subsequent members. It was at first the editor's intention only to have given the year and place of their birth, and the dates of their several preferments; but in pursuing his design he found that, in some instances, his materials extended farther; he has, therefore, preserved whatever appeared to him curious or interesting, but aims only at slight sketches, not finished portraits. We shall then close our account of the college, with relating the various purposes to which the building was at different times applied, its gradual decay, and final dissolution.

But first of the founder. Of Dr. Sutcliffe's life we have been able to obtain little or no information; he was most probably descended from a Devonshire family, as all the estates which he left to the college were situated in that county, but the time and place of his birth we have found no means of ascertaining. He was installed Dean of Exeter, October 22, 1558, and died in 1629: an imperfect list of his works is
 given.

given in the New General Biographical Dictionary, to which many might be added.

Though we have it not in our power to enumerate the particulars of the life of the founder of Chelsea College, we may, from his works, form no improbable idea of his character.

As a writer on theological subjects he was much celebrated and followed, if we may judge by the number of his writings. The institution of which we are now writing an account, is a proof of great liberality of mind, and of no common share of zeal for the preservation of the established religion of his country; and no one merely can peruse his will without acknowledging that it breathes an amiable and pleasing spirit of piety and christian feeling. But he might, in our opinion, have bestowed his fortune on foundations of much greater general utility, as he was, in fact, fomenting disputes, and, as it were, building a nursery for controversy.

We have spared no research to obtain information concerning Dr. Sutcliffe, and lament to say that our labours have been so totally fruitless.

JOHN OVERALL was born at Hadley, in the county of Suffolk, in the year 1559, and sent to St. John's, Cambridge, but afterwards removed to Trinity College; became King's Professor in Divinity, and at last Master of St. Catherine's Hall, in that university. For some time he held the prebend of Totenhall, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, and succeeded Dr. Nowell in the deanery of that church, May, 1602, through the recommendation of Sir Fulk Greville, his patron, who was fully sensible of his learning and merit. During the time that he was dean, he was summoned to the celebrated conference of divines, which King James held at Hampton Court, Jan. 14th, 1603-4, and in consequence of this conference some alterations were made in the Litany, and a new translation of the Bible was ordered. Dr. Overall was one of the persons chosen for the execution of this important trust. He was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, April 3d, 1614, and translated to the see of Norwich, anno 1618, where he died, May 12th, in the following year, and was buried in Norwich cathedral. Camden, in his Annals of James I. styles him, "a prodigious learned man."

He

He obtained great reputation by his "Convocation Book."

His monument at Norwich was erected at the expense of Cosin, Bishop of Durham, and in the epitaph he is characterized as "*Vir undequaque doctissimus, et omni encomio major.*"

THOMAS MORTON was descended from the same family as Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor, in the time of Henry the Seventh. He was the son of an eminent mercer, in the city of York, where he was born, March 20th, 1564, and, according to Fuller, was a school-fellow of the notorious Guy Faux. He was educated at Cambridge, and for some time held the prebend's stall of Hegthwaith, eccl. eborac. to which he was installed, July 10th, 1610. He was presented to the deanery of Gloucester, June 22d, 1607; removed to the deanery of Winchester, 1609; consecrated Bishop of Chester, July 7th, 1616, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, March 6th, 1628; and translated to the see of Durham, July 2d, 1632. He died and was buried at Easton Mauduit, Com. Northampton, Sept. 22d. 1659, aged 95,

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having

having been a bishop for the space of 44 years. He was a man of very superior abilities, and published many works on controversial subjects: it was by his acuteness that the fraud of William Perry, commonly called, "The Boy of Bilson," was discovered, who pretended to be bewitched; Bishop Morton was also a great patron of learning and learned men; the monument of Isaac Casaubon, in Westminster Abbey, was erected at his expense, as the inscription on the tomb mentions. His life, with a portrait prefixed, was published in London, 1660, 4to. written by Dr. John Barwick. He was much persecuted during the commotions of Charles I. and the time of Cromwell.

RICHARD FIELD was born at Hemsted, about six miles from St. Alban's, Oct. 15th, 1561; and brought up at Magdalen College, Oxford; he was chaplain to Elizabeth and James I. and summoned by the latter to the Hampton Court conference. He was elected Canon of Windsor, August, 1604, and Dean of Gloucester, 1609: he died Nov. 21, 1616, and was buried in the outer chapel of St. George, at Windsor; he acquired great celebrity by the eloquence and talents

lents which he displayed in the pulpit, and by his acuteness and learning on controversial points. When King James heard him preach for the first time, he said—"This is indeed a FIELD for God to dwell in." King James intended to have made him a bishop, but Dr. Field died before he could reap the advantage of the king's intended kindness. Anthony à Wood gives a catalogue of his works.

ROBERT ABBOT, elder brother of George, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Guilford in 1560, and became student at Baliol College, Oxford, in the year 1575, of which college he was elected master in 1609. King James the First, in the beginning of his reign, chose him as one of his chaplains in ordinary. He was celebrated for the eloquence of his delivery, and his taste and knowledge, which were visible in all his discourses. So much, indeed, was the king pleased with some of his lectures, that, when the see of Salisbury was vacant, he nominated him to it, and he was accordingly consecrated by his own brother at Lambeth, Dec. 3d, 1615. He did not however live long to enjoy his new dignity, but died of the stone, March 2, 1617, aged

58, and was buried in the cathedral church of Salisbury. Dr. Abbot was one of the five bishops who, within six years, held the see of Salisbury.

JOHN SPENCER was born in Suffolk, but the exact place and time of his birth we have not been able to discover. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was elected president in the year 1607. He died April 3, 1614, and was buried in the chapel of Corpus Christi College.

MILES SMITH was a native of the city of Hereford, and brought up at Brazen-nose College, Oxford. His attainments were numerous; his learning sound and extensive: he was conversant with the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages, and possessed of a large share of knowledge in almost every art and science.—The laborious Anthony à Wood has bestowed upon him the appellation of “A Walking Library.” Dr. Smith was among the translators of the Bible, and wrote the preface prefixed to the translation: he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester at Croydon, Sept. 21, 1612, and held
the

the prebend's stall of Hinton, eccl. Hereford, until his death, which happened October 20, 1624. The Bishop was buried under a plain stone in the cathedral church of Gloucester.

WILLIAM COVETT. — Strype supposes his name to be Covell: a man of that name occurs in Wood's Athen. Oxon. as an author of a defence of the five books of "Ecclesiastical Polity." Willis likewise in his History of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, mentions one William Covill, who was installed Archdeacon of Lincoln Nov. 20, 1609; and a William Covill also occurs as sub-dean of Lincoln in the year 1612.— We are uncertain whether either of these was a Fellow of Chelsea College.

JOHN HOWSON was born in London, and bred at St. Paul's School, whence he was sent to Oxford, and became student of Corpus Christi College in 1577. He was successively Canon of Christ Church, Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, Prebend of Hereford, and Bishop of Oxford, to which see he was elected, Sept. 12, 1618, and translated to Durham, Sept. 28, 1628. He died February 6, 1631, aged 75, and was

was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London. Dr. Howson, like the generality of the divines of the age, was continually engaged in works of controversy. King James the First commanded his polemical discourses, which form the most considerable part of his works, to be printed.

JOHN LAYFIELD was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of the church of St. Clement-Danes. He was employed by King James in the translation of the Bible, and died in London in the year 1617.

BENJAMIN CHARYER. This man's name is written three different ways. Fuller writes it "Charrier," so also Strype, and Grose writes it "Charriot;" we have adopted Lyson's spelling. Strype says that this man afterwards turned papist, but we have not been able to gather the least account of him.

MARTIN FOTHERBY was born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and after remaining prebend of Canterbury twenty-two years, he was consecrated bishop of Salisbury, at Lambeth,
April

April 8, 1618. He died March 11, 1619, and was buried in All Saints church, in Lombard-street, London.

JOHN BOYS, or BOIS, was born at Nettles-
ted, in the county of Suffolk, Jan. 3, 1560, of
which place his father was rector; under his care
he was educated, and so extraordinary were his
quickness and natural abilities as a child, that he
was able to read the Bible in Hebrew by the time
he was five years old. He was admitted at the
age of fourteen to St. John's College, Cambridge,
and happening to have the small-pox when he
was elected fellow, he was carried, carefully
wrapped up in blankets, to preserve his seniority.
He applied himself to the study of medicine, but
fancying himself afflicted with every disease of
which he read, he was induced to give it up.
When King James the First determined on a
new translation of the Bible, Mr. Boys had
a part of the work assigned to him, in the per-
formance of which he was indefatigable; he was
also one of the six persons employed in revising
the whole work. In the year 1516, Dr. Lancelot
Andrews, bishop of Ely, bestowed upon him,
unasked, a prebend's stall in his cathedral. He
died

died in 1643. Mr. Boys was more skilled in languages and every branch of knowledge, than most of his cotemporaries, and left behind him a large collection of unpublished manuscripts.

RICHARD BRETT was descended from a Somersetshire family of some respectability, and born in London. He was entered a commoner of Hart Hall, in the university of Oxford, in the year 1682, then elected fellow of Lincoln college, and about the year 1697, became rector of Quainton, near Aylesbury. Mr. Brett was among the many learned men to whom the important work of translating the Bible was entrusted. Anthony à Wood thus sums up his character,---“ He was a person famous in his life-time for learning and piety, skilled and versed to a criticism in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Æthiopic languages.” He died, April 15, 1637, aged 70, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Quainston.

PETER LILLY was, I imagine, grandson of William Lilly, the grammarian. His father held some benefice at Canterbury. The subject of this article was sometime fellow of Jesus College,
in

in Cambridge, afterwards a brother of the Savoy Hospital, in the Strand, London, prebend of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Taunton. He died in 1614, leaving behind him some sermons, which his widow afterwards published.

Of JOHN WHITE, also fellow of Manchester college, I can gather no information, whether it is John White, Minister of Dorchester, whose character is so highly extolled by Fuller, or John White, a divine, whose works were published in the year 1604, with a print prefixed, I have not been able to discover. The former died July 21, 1648, being upwards of seventy years of age, and was buried at Dorchester; the latter was born at St. Neot's, and educated at Cambridge, and died about the year 1618.

WILLIAM HELLIER or HELLYAR, was treasurer to this institution; he was a native of Devonshire, and had been chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, held a canonry in the cathedral church of Exeter, and became archdeacon of Barnstaple in the year 1605. During the troubles in the time of Charles I. he was most cruelly treated by the rebels, on his refusal to contribute towards

supporting the Rebellion. He was at that time almost ninety years of age, and was dragged out from his bed at midnight, and hurried away to prison. After enduring much ill-usage, he was at last compelled to purchase his liberty at the expence of three hundred pounds. Mr. Hellier died about the latter end of the year 1645.

WILLIAM CAMDEN was one of the historiographers to the college; his learning, his virtues, and his works, are well known, and deservedly held in the highest esteem, they cannot possibly require new celebrity by being recorded in this place, and I shall, therefore, only refer my reader to the life of him, which is prefixed to Mr. Gough's useful and splendid edition of his Britannia.

Sir JOHN HAYWARD, Knt, LL. D. is called Haywood by Fuller, Grose, and Lysons, by some casual error; Strype rightly supposes that the name should be Hayward. Sir John Hayward is mentioned as one of the historiographers of Chelsea College by Anthony à Wood, Nicolson, Granger, and the compilers of the New General Biographical Dictionary; he was educated at
Cambridge,

Cambridge, and is the author of several biographical and historical works. He seems to have failed in the first requisite of an historian, fidelity, but is generally allowed to have been a man of some learning, and considerable information. He died in London, June 27, 1627. This is the last of the original members, whom the king appointed at the first institution of the college.

Among the papers relative to the College in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a petition for the admission of Sir Henry Spelman, but no date is to be found on it; there is also a list of the fellows who belonged to the college at the time immediately subsequent to Sutcliffe's death, in the year 1629. The names of them are

Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham,
 Isaac Bargrave, Dean of Durham,
 Isaac, Dean of Canterbury,
 John Young, Dean of Winchester,
 John Prideaux, D.D.
 William Slater, D. D.
 Matthew Stiles,
 Alexander Strange,
 Richard Fitzherbert,

John Salkells,
 William Watts,
 Alexander Ely,
 Theodore Heap,
 Samuel Purchas,
 John Burley, and
 Richard Dean;

who was the young merchant mentioned by Iy-
 sons, as admitted into the college in opposition
 to the original design of the institution.

The Archbishop of Spalato was admitted by
 the king's letters-patent, in the year 1622, and
 as he was rather an extraordinary character,
 we shall take this opportunity of giving some ac-
 count of him.

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, Archbi-
 shop of Spalato, came over to England in 1616,
 and professed the protestant religion, asserting
 that he had discovered various errors in the tenets
 of the church of Rome, and published his work,
 "De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ:" his powers of
 disputation were strong and acute, his society
 much courted by the learned and the great, and
 his

his sermons attractive and greatly admired. Fuller, who is virulent in his abuse of him, says, that his sole object in coming to England was the attainment of wealth and preferment. King James gave him, soon after his arrival, the deanery of Windsor, the rich living of Illesley, in Berkshire, and made him master of the Savoy. With these, however, he was not contented; but upon the report of the death of Toby Matthew, Archbishop of York, he solicited the king for the vacant archbishoprick; this being refused, he made application for leave to retire to Rome. After much deliberation, he was ordered to quit the kingdom in twenty days, as he had been found guilty of holding a secret correspondence with the pope, without the king's knowledge. After living some time in poverty and obscurity at Rome, on a small pension allowed him by Pope Gregory XV. he died there in 1625, and his body was afterwards publicly burnt for heresy. Fuller sums up his character with observing—"that he had too much wit and learning to be a cordial papist, and too little honesty and religion to be a sincere protestant."

As a man he was by no means estimable; as a divine little less than contemptible: all his views were directed to the acquisition of wealth, to this idol all his vows were paid, and even his religious tenets were swayed by the casual advantage of the moment; but as a scholar, shrewd, correct and extensive, we must allow him no common share of praise; his learning was general, not confined to the scholastic forms and acute sophistry, with which polemical disputes were in general conducted; his views had a wider range, and he shone not only as a scholar, but a philosopher, to whose shrewdness and acute observation we owe much; and he was the first who accounted for the phenomena of the rainbow, in his book, "De Radiis visûs et Lucis."

Dr. DANIEL FEATLEY, sometimes called Fairelongh, who, during the life of Sutcliffe, had been by him recommended as the person best qualified to succeed him in office, was elected provost July 2, 1629, after the dean's death.

Featley was a man of piety and learning, though sprung from a low origin, being the son
of

of a cook of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and born in the neighbourhood of that city, March 5, 1582. He gained considerable reputation by a funeral oration upon the death of Dr. Rainolds, the celebrated master of Corpus Christi College, and other lectures and sermons. After holding various benefices, among which was the rectory of Lambeth. He succeeded Dean Sutcliffe as provost. Fuller calls Featley the third provost, and it is stated in the same way by Anthony à Wood, Granger, and the New Biographical Dictionary, but according to Lysons, Featley succeeded Sutcliffe, and his statement is most probably accurate, as it is drawn up from Tanner's Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I. Dr. Featley was seized by the parliament army, and after much ill usage, he was deprived of his rectories, and imprisoned in Lord Petre's house, in Aldersgate-street. Being, however, afterwards much afflicted by ill-health, he was suffered to retire to Chelsea College, where he died, April 17, 1645, aged 65, and was buried in the chancel of Lambeth church.

As no probability now remained of the college ever succeeding, Lord Coventry, in the year 1630, passed a decree in chancery that, by the consent of Dr. Featley and Dr. John Prideaux, the remaining feoffee of Dr. Sutcliffe's will, the farms of Kingston, Hazzard, and Appleton, should be given to Mr. Matthew Halse, and Mr. Edward Meredith, the heirs of Dr. Sutcliffe, upon the payment of 300l.

In the year 1636, during the time that Dr. Featley was provost, the plague raged with so much violence in London, that Sir Francis Kynaston, Regent of the Museum Minervæ, presented a petition to the king, requesting his permission to remove his academy to Chelsea College. The king accordingly granted him permission to use the College, both as a refuge from the violence of the contagion, and as a retirement in which the education of the young men might continue uninterrupted.

The Museum Minervæ was an academy instituted in the eleventh year of the reign of Charles the First, and established at an house in Covent Garden, purchased for the purpose by Sir Francis Kynaston,

Kynaston, and which he had furnished with books, manuscripts, paintings, statues, musical and mathematical instruments, &c. and every requisite for a polite and liberal education: only the nobility and gentry were admissible into the academy. Sir F. Kynaston was chosen regent of the new institution, and professors were appointed to teach the various arts and sciences. The constitutions of the Museum Minervæ were published in London in 1626, in 4to.

On Featley's refusal to admit them into the college, Sir F. Kynaston presented a petition to Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, stating the grounds on which he had formerly requested the king to grant him an asylum at Chelsea, and the permission graciously granted by his majesty, who had desired Dr. Featley to accommodate him and his scholars in the college. This petition also states, that "at first Dr. Featley acquiesced, but afterwards refused them admittance, although they had promised to quit the college at a month's notice; they, therefore, entreated his grace to move his majesty to make good his gracious permission," &c. &c.

This

This petition the archbishop transmitted to Dr. Featley, desiring him to peruse it, and give him an "account of that part wherein he was concerned." In compliance with this injunction, Dr. Featley sent the archbishop a long "Remonstrance," in which he denied "that he had ever acquiesced in the wish of Sir Francis to be admitted into the college, but had from the first refused his consent, until applied to for it by Dr. Betham, in the name of his majesty, and even then he answered his majesty humbly, but represented that the whole college was not at his disposal, that there was a public library of the college, containing some hundreds of books, besides an upper-room, in which the patents and muniments of the college were kept, and which ought, by no means, to be given into hands of strangers; there were also the apartments of two of the fellows, Dr. William Slater, and Mr. John Burley, which were filled with stuff and books."

This remonstrance had the desired effect, and Sir F. Kynaston and Dr. May, one of the professors, were obliged to remove the academy to Little Chelsea.

In the month of April in the same year, Mr. George Cottington wrote to archbishop Laud, praying that the rents of the various tenements, bequests, &c. of Dr. Sutcliffe "might be established upon the reparation of St. Paul's, and there to continue, until altercation and controversy in religion be necessary in a christian commonwealth, or until Oxford and Cambridge (the two prime seminaries of learning in Christendom) shall grow barren of able divines."

It is upon the back of a copy of this paper in the Bodleian Library, that Archbishop Laud, has written "Controversy College:" no answer to this letter is to be found among Tanner's manuscripts.

The king soon after received an application to convert the college into a pest-house for the city of Westminster. After Featley's death, which happened in 1645, the college was destined to various purposes, being at one time used as a prison, and at another as a riding-house.

I shall now copy the curious account given by Mr. Lysons of the building, as it stood in the

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year

year 1652, which is among the papers in the Augmentation-office. It is described as a "brick building, 130 feet in length, from east to west, and 33 in breadth; consisting of a kitchen, two butteries, two larders, an hall, and two large parlours below stairs; on the second story, four fair chambers, two with drawing-rooms, and four closets; the same on the third story; and on the fourth a very large gallery, having at each end a little room, with turrets covered with slate."—The building, with its appurtenances, was valued at 30*l.* per annum; the whole of the premises, which occupied twenty-eight acres, at 69*l.* 10*s.* before the college, on the south-side, stood a row of elms.

At Featley's death in 1645, Dr. William Slater became provost; and Slater dying, Dr. Samuel Wilkinson, rector of Chelsea, styled himself provost. Slater's death must have happened before the year 1665, as Wilkinson was provost when Fuller wrote his Church History.

The college, after this time, gradually sunk into insignificance, and at last a law-suit was commenced between Dr. Wilkinson and William
 Lord

Lord Mountston, who had married the widow of the Earl of Nottingham, about the title of the ground on which the building was erected.

After this, the property of the college reverted to the crown, and it was used as a prison and made a receptacle for Dutch seamen. In the year 1669, Charles the Second gave the ground and buildings to the Royal Society, which was about that time incorporated; they endeavoured for some time to let the premises advantageously, but failing in their attempts, they sold them again to Sir Stephen Fox, for the king's use, in the month of January, 1682, for the sum of 1300*l*.

Such was the origin, progress, and decay of King James's College at Chelsea; its beginning was attended with many favourable omens, and had Sutcliffe lived some time longer, the undertaking would, perhaps, have finally prospered; but at his demise the spirits of the members declined, and the troubles which clouded the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. destroyed all hopes of its ever succeeding.

Dr. Sutcliffe's benefactions were large and numerous, but of all his bequests, the college only reaped the advantage of a tenement in the parish of Stoke Rivers, called Kemerland, with its appurtenances, the annual value of which did not exceed 38*l.* and the greater part of this rent was expended in the repairs of the college, and the house at Kemerland; as for the extent on Sir Lewis Stukely's estate, it was not productive of any advantage, a prior claim being discovered; and objections were raised to the validity of Dr. Sutcliffe's right to a share in the Great Neptune.

Sutcliffe, in his will, thus explains his intentions in founding the college:

“ The College of Chelsea, procured, founded,
 “ and built almost all at my charge, principally
 “ for the maintenance of the true catholic, apos-
 “ tolic, and christian faith; and next for the
 “ practice, setting forth, and encrease of true
 “ and sound learning, against the pedantry, so-
 “ phistries, and novelties of the jesuits, and
 “ others, the pope's factors and followers; and
 “ thirdly, against the treachery of pelagians and
 “ arminians, and others that draw towards popery

“ and Babilonian slavery, endeavouring to make
 “ a rent in God’s church, and a peace between
 “ heresy and God’s true faith—between Christ
 “ and antichrist. I recommend first to thee, O
 “ my God! who first inspired me to begin this
 “ necessary and noble work; and next to the
 “ king’s most excellent majesty, who shall re-
 “ ceive thereby great honour and assurance of
 “ his estate, if he will be pleased to farther and
 “ perfect this so pious a work; and thirdly, to
 “ all well-affected and orthodox bishops and
 “ other clergymen, to whose office it belongeth;
 “ and lastly, to all good christians, zealous for
 “ the honour of God,” &c. &c.

King James, as was before-mentioned, patro-
 nized the design highly; this prince, indeed, was
 so fond of polenical disputations, for which the
 college was chiefly founded, that, in his opinion,
 the zeal and piety of his divines was proved by
 the number of controversies in which they had
 severally been engaged, and he rewarded them
 accordingly. The king, by his letters-patent,
 had appointed many of the most celebrated di-
 vines to become members of this society; and it
 had to boast some of the soundest scholars,

and most excellent bishops, that the church of England has seen. Camden also, the father of English antiquaries, and the learned Sir Henry Spelman, may be enrolled among its members.

Notwithstanding these advantages, the college, as we have seen, did not succeed; many reasons were assigned for its failure; and another college also, founded at Ripon in this reign, for the encouragement of science and general literature, failed for want of support and patronage.

We have at last brought the account of King James's College at Chelsea to a conclusion, and hasten with pleasure to the Royal Hospital, which we cannot but survey with pride and satisfaction, as a source of feelings at once virtuous and delightful.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

THE preceding account of King James's College must, we fear, have excited but little interest among a large portion of our readers; and, perhaps, in the opinion of many, we have bestowed more than sufficient time and labour on the history of an institution, hardly at present known even by name, and of which not a vestige remains.

We hasten then to our description and account of the first establishment of one of the noblest ornaments of Britain, her hospital for the reception of her wounded and superannuated soldiers.

It has often been remarked by foreigners, who have visited England, that her charitable foundations were more fitted, by their grandeur and extent, for the residences of kings; while her palaces, by their external appearance, seemed better calculated for the reception of the needy and unfortunate. But surely they could not have paid a nation greater honour; and when we survey the noble fabrics at Chelsea and at Greenwich, we cannot but feel proud that we live in a country which constantly affords asylum to the helpless wanderer, which relieves the wants of the needy, and allays the sufferings of the sick, to an extent, and with a liberality unknown throughout the rest of Europe.

The Royal Hospital at Chelsea holds an high rank among the many magnificent structures which adorn the banks of the Thames, and its situation is wholesome and pleasant, being but a small distance from the river; and if we may place confidence in the opinion of Sir Hans Sloane, may be regarded as one of the healthiest spots in the kingdom.

The

The edifice is, in itself, grand and extensive, and is supposed to stand on the very site of King James's College; it commands a good view of the Thames, the opposite shore, and the Kent and Surry hills in the distance.

King Charles the Second, attended by a great number of the principal nobility and gentry, laid the first stone of this magnificent fabric on the twelfth day of March, 1682. *

Sir

* It may not be improper, in this place, to give a short account of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, founded by King Charles the Second, in the year 1695, for the reception of the superannuated and disabled soldiers of the Irish army, and which is built on a plan somewhat similar to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

The ground on which it stands was part of the Phœnix Park, and anciently belonged to the order of knights templar. It is erected on the southern side of the river Liffey, and contains seventy-one acres, Irish measure. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, enclosing a spacious area, which is laid out in grass-plots and gravel-walks. An arcade is carried round the sides of the square to the entrance of the hall and chapel, which are both handsome and well-proportioned rooms; in the former are whole-length portraits

Sir Christopher Wren, * to whose genius and abilities we owe the grandest structures of which
our

traits of the founder and his queen, and the succeeding monarchs of Great-Britain.

The erection and expences of this building are stated to have amounted to 23,500l.

* A few particulars of the life of Sir Christopher Wren may, perhaps, be interesting to some of our readers, and they may likewise give some assistance in clearing up a doubt respecting the original plan for this building, which, in the opinion of many well-informed men, is in a great degree copied from the "*Ospitale di Mendicanti*," at Venice, which was built in the year 1672, ten years before this hospital.

Christopher Wren was descended from a family of that name at Binchester, in the bishopric of Durham, and was born at Knoyle, in Wiltshire, October 30, 1632; as a boy he discovered a surprising zeal for the acquisition of knowledge, but was mostly attached to the study of the mathematics.

In the year 1657, he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College; he did not long, however, remain in that situation, as he was appointed to the astronomer's chair in the University of Oxford, Feb, 5, 1660. Charles
the

metropolis can boast, and whose name cannot but be dear to all admirers of the arts, is stated to have given the original design.

There

the Second shortly after fixed upon him as an assistant to Sir John Denham, surveyor-general of his majesty's works. The following year he went to France, to view the buildings of note in Paris, and made excursions to all the neighbouring places; he soon became acquainted with all the considerable painters and architects of that capital, and was universally esteemed for the accuracy and extent of his acquirements.

Upon his return home, he was chosen as the architect to conduct the reparation of St. Paul's, and in 1684, he received the appointment of architect and commissioner to Chelsea Hospital. This took place very soon after his return from viewing the noble palaces and public buildings with which Paris abounds, and it is by no means unlikely, that Chelsea Hospital is, in part, copied from the design of some French building; it is similar, in many respects, to the "Hôpital Royal des Invalides," at Paris, but is much superior in convenience, comforts, and cleanliness, to that institution; and in many parts it has the characteristic marks of a French style of architecture.

He was twice married, first to the daughter of Sir Thomas Coghill, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1688, he succeeded Sir John Denham as surveyor-general of his majesty's

There is a tradition that this institution owes its rise to the benevolent exertions of Nell Gwyn, the celebrated mistress of Charles the Second. Lysons has cited a paragraph in a newspaper of the day, which seems to give some little strength to the supposition; and a public-house still exists, at no great distance from the hospital, having her portrait for its sign, and an inscription, ascribing to her the merit of the foundation.

The anonymous author, also, of the life of Eleanor Gwyn, states, that it was at her instigation that this noble charity was established.

We will give the writer's own words:—"Another act of generosity, which raised the charac-

majesty's works, and died Feb. 25, 1723, aged ninety-one, and was buried with great solemnity, under the dome in St. Paul's Cathedral. In his person he was low and thin, but he enjoyed a good state of health to an unusual length of life. Mr. Hooke, who knew him well, thus speaks of his character,—“ I must affirm that, since the days of Archimedes, there scarcely has ever met in one man, in so great a perfection, such a mechanical hand and so philosophical a mind, and the immortal Newton styled him ‘ The Prince of Geometricians ! ’ ”

“ ter

“ ter of this lady above every other courtesan
“ of these or any other times, was her solicitude
“ to effect the institution of Chelsea Hospital. One
“ day, when she was rolling about town in her
“ coach, a poor man came to the coach-door,
“ soliciting charity, who told her a story, whether
“ true or false is immaterial, of his having
“ been wounded in the civil wars, in defence of
“ the royal cause. This circumstance greatly
“ affected the benevolent heart of Miss Gwyn;
“ she considered that, besides the hardships of
“ their being exposed to beggary by wounds re-
“ ceived in defence of their country, that it
“ seemed to be the most monstrous ingratitude
“ in the government to suffer those to perish who
“ stood up in their defence, and screened them
“ from the most hazardous attempts at patriot-
“ ism.

“ Warm with these reflections, and in the over-
“ flow of pity, she hurried to the king, and re-
“ presented the misery in which she had found
“ an old servant; entreated that she might suffer
“ some scheme to be proposed to him towards
“ supporting those unfortunate sons of valour,
“ whose old age, wounds, or infirmities, rendered
“ them

“ them unfit for service ; so that they might not
 “ close their days with repining against fortune,
 “ and be oppressed with the misery of want.

“ This observation she communicated to
 “ personages of distinction, who were public-
 “ spirited enough to encourage it, and to Nell.
 “ Gwyn is now owing the comfortable provision
 “ which is made for decayed soldiers, and that
 “ pleasant retreat they find at Chelsea.”

We know not if any just degree of credit can be given to the work just cited, and it must still, therefore, remain a doubtful point to whose kind exertions our brave veterans owe their present comfortable asylum. It is, however, well known that Sir Stephen Fox was one of its most liberal and zealous benefactors ; he, with a most princely spirit of generosity, which deserves to be recorded on worthier and more lasting pages than these, contributed above thirteen thousand pounds towards defraying the expences of the fabric.

Collins, in his Peerage, has given some account of Sir Stephen Fox, who was second son to William Fox, of Farley, in Wiltshire, Esq. and
 ancestor

ancestor of the present Lord Holland, and does not so much as mention the name of Nell Gwyn; but we will give the passage itself, that our readers may judge for themselves, between the respective claims of the two parties:

“ His hospital, at Farley, in Wiltshire, at
 “ Brome, in Norfolk, and Ashby, in Northamp-
 “ tonshire, are lasting monuments of his piety
 “ and generosity, and he was the first projector
 “ of the noble design of Chelsea hospital, having
 “ contributed to the expense of it above thirteen
 “ thousand pounds: his motive to it was known
 “ from his own words: he said, He could not
 “ bear to see the common soldiers who had spent
 “ their strength in our service, to beg at our
 “ doors: he, therefore, did what he could to re-
 “ move such a scandal from the kingdom. He
 “ first purchased some grounds near the old col-
 “ lege at Chelsea, which had been escheated to
 “ the crown in the reign of King James the First,
 “ and which that monarch designed for the resi-
 “ dence and maintenance of protestant divines,
 “ to be employed in the defence of the reforma-
 “ tion against all opposers:

“ And on these grounds the present college is
 “ erected. In memory of which public benefac-
 “ tion, his name is transmitted to posterity in a
 “ fine prospect and description of Chelsea Col-
 “ lege, by Mr. Ingham, the comptroller of the
 “ works thereof, inscribed to the Right Honour-
 “ able Sir Stephen Fox, the Earl of Ranelagh,
 “ and Sir Christopher Wren, with their several
 “ coats of arms.”

Nor must we omit to mention Archbishop San-
 croft, who contributed one thousand pounds, and
 Tobias Rustat, the whole of whose fortune was
 expended in charitable donations. He was un-
 der-keeper of the Royal Palace of Hampton
 Court, and yeoman of the robes to King Charles
 the Second for many years, both in England and
 abroad. A catalogue of his many public bene-
 factions and works of charity, may be seen in
 Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, among which we find
 “ A free gift towards the building and endowing
 of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, 3d May, 1682,
 one thousand pounds:” and “ a free gift to their
 Majesties King Charles II, and James II. of
 their statues in brass; the former placed upon a
 pedestal

pedestal in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea; and the other in Whitehall." And it appears, from Granger, that, though not a very rich man, he had expended 10,730*l.* in benefactions, in about the space of thirty years.

The edifice, as was before observed, was begun in the year 1682, but not completed till 1690. The whole expense of the building is computed to have amounted to 150,000*l.* and the three following personages were appointed by patent, March 3d, 1691, commissioners for the conduct of Chelsea Hospital:

Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster General.
Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. Lord Commissioner of
the Treasury.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor-General of the
Works.

The general appearance of the building is plain, yet not inelegant; the architect, indeed, seems to have carefully avoided all superfluous ornaments, for the obvious reason of wishing to save expense. It is admirably well calculated

for the purpose for which it was intended; which is, without doubt, the first point to which an architect should direct his attention. The different wards allotted to the pensioners, are light and airy; the chapel and the hall are well disposed; and the house allotted to the governor contains some noble and spacious apartments; the colonnade and portico towards the river, are handsome and well proportioned, and afford a comfortable sheltered walk, and communication between the two wings, for the old men during wet weather; and the good disposition and proportions of the extreme north front, convey a high idea both of the judgment and taste of the architect. The structure is of better brickwork than we find among modern buildings: the coins, cornices, pediments, and columns, are of free-stone. The whole building, together with the out-buildings and gardens, occupy a space of about thirty-six acres, as will appear from an accurate survey made in the year 1702, of all the different courts, gardens and appurtenances of the college, which is here subjoined:

Great

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rods.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Great court, north of the buildings, -	13	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grass plots and walks between the Quad- rangle courts and canals, - - - -	2	160	180
Garden on the east side of the hospital, now called the governor's, - - - -	1	156	158
Kitchen garden towards the river, - -	3	80	
Sixty-foot walk, between the two canals,	1	16	
Walk, outside the right hand canal, -		14	
Walks from the porter's lodge to the King's highway, - - - - -		159	
Church yard, on the eastern side of the college, - - - - -	1	80	
Apothecary's garden, - - - - -		50	
Bleeching yards, - - - - -		55	
Two forty-five feet foot-ways, one from the east, the other from the west; together, - - - - -	1	14	

The hospital consists of three courts, the principal one of which is open to the south side. In the centre of this court is a bronze statue of the royal founder, Charles the Second, larger than life, in a Roman habit. The hospital, as we have before mentioned, is indebted to the liberality of Tobias Rustat, for this statue:



We regret that we cannot, with any certainty, inform our readers of the sculptor's name. Walpole, in his account of Grinling Gibbons, does not attribute this to him, but wavers between this statue and the one of James II. at Whitehall: for one of these statues, it seems most probable, he did cast; but which of them it was, cannot now be ascertained, as they were both erected at the
same

same time, and both at the sole expense of Tobias Rustat. We are inclined to attribute the one at Whitehall to the masterly hand of Gibbons, as it has much more truth and spirit than the statue at Chelsea, which is not entitled to any very large share of praise.

The eastern and western wings of this court are each 365 feet in length, and forty feet wide, and are chiefly occupied by the pensioners' wards: these are in number sixteen, each two hundred feet in length, and twelve in width: each of these wards contains 26 beds, and the officers have small apartments at the end of the rooms. At the extremity of the eastern wing is the governor's house; it is large and commodious, and in it is a noble state apartment. The dimensions of this room are 37 feet in length, 27 in width, and about 27 in height. The ceiling is divided into oval compartments, richly ornamented with the initials of Charles II, James II, and William and Mary, together with the royal arms and military trophies. The room is hung round with portraits of Charles the First, his queen, and two sons, Charles, Prince of Wales, and James, Duke of York, Charles the
 Second,

Second, William the Third, and their present majesties.

There is nothing remarkable in the other apartments, excepting that known by the name of the long room, which is in the second story; here are views of the Royal Hospital, painted by Peter Tilleman; one, the gift of the Hon. Brigadier General Charles Churchill, in the year 1722, the other presented to the hospital by General Evans, in the year 1729: they are correctly drawn, and present different views of the Royal Hospital, and part of the adjacent country.

Peter Tilleman was born at Antwerp, and being brought to England in 1708, distinguished himself greatly by his drawings of gentlemen's seats and public buildings, in this country, and died in Suffolk, in the year 1734.

On the roof of the Royal Hospital, near the governor's house, a telegraph has been recently erected, which communicates from the admiralty to the telegraph on Wimbledon Common, and thence at stated distances to Portsmouth.

The .

The centers of the respective wings are ornamented with pediments of free-stone, which are supported by columns of the Doric order, and in the western wing are the lieutenant-governor's apartments.

The south-side is ornamented with a handsome portico also of the Doric order, and a colonnade continued along the whole of it, upon the frieze of which is the following inscription: IN SUSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN, EMERITORUM SENIO, BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CONDIDIT CAROLUS SECUNDUS, AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS, PERFECERE GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA. M.DC.XC.

The south-side is divided into a chapel, a hall, and in the centre a large vestibule, terminated by a cupola, of considerable altitude, on the top of which is a large cistern of water, which supplies the whole of the hospital; this water is worked up from the river, by a patent engine placed in a small building erected for that purpose in the gardens, near the river side.

The chapel is one hundred and ten feet in length, and thirty in width, paved with black and white

white marble, and wainscoted with Dutch oak. It was consecrated by Compton, bishop of London, August 30, 1691.

The altar-piece was painted by Sebastian Ricci, and represents the resurrection of our Saviour, taken from the gospel of St. Matthew, chap. xxviii. This picture is a good deal admired; but Sebastian Ricci was wanting in many of the qualifications of a great painter—the staircase at Burlington-house has, perhaps, the fewest faults of any of his works. The composition of this picture consists of the Roman soldiers, placed to watch the sepulchre, who stand lost in fear and amazement while our Saviour rises from the tomb.

The service of plate was given by King James the Second, consisting of a pair of massive candlesticks and flaggons, and a perforated spoon, the whole is of silver, gilt, and valued at five hundred pounds. The organ was the gift of Major Ingram.

On each side of the chapel are the pews for the various officers of the house; the pensioners sit
in

in the middle on benches, and there is regular service in this chapel every Sunday, and prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The dining-hall is on the opposite side of the vestibule, and of the same dimensions as the chapel. Dinner is served up every day (Sunday excepted) at twelve o'clock, and is placed upon the tables for the pensioners, but they never sit down to dine in the hall, as every man is allowed to take his meal to his own birth.

At the upper end of the dining-hall is a large portrait of Charles II. on a richly caparisoned horse, and in the back ground is a perspective view of the Royal Hospital. This picture was designed by Verrio, one of the most favourite painters in Charles's reign, and was finished by Henry Cōok. It is partly allegorical, and the figures of Hercules, Peace, Minerva, and Father Thames are introduced, with their several attributes, but add neither to the interest nor beauty of the composition. This picture was the gift of the earl of Ranelagh, and on the frame is the following inscription :---“ *Carolo Secundo, Regi optimo, Hujus Hospitii Fundatori, Dominoque suo clementissimo,*

mentissimo, Ricardus Jones, Comes de Ranelagh, hanc Tabulam posuit." The blank spaces instead of windows on the outside of the hall and chapel, have been justly censured as unmeaning, and offensive to good taste. There are, besides, two other courts, one open to the east, usually called the Light-horse-yard,---the other to the west, called the Infirmary-yard; the eastern court is occupied by the treasurer, secretary, clerks, apothecary, and other officers of the house; and the other by the major, butler, cook, and the infirmary, which is furnished with hot and vapour baths, and is kept extremely clean; owing to the skill and kind exertions of the medical gentlemen resident in the hospital, the old men stand in need of nothing, which can afford them comfort, or relieve their sufferings.

The north front is handsome and extensive, and as a whole carries with it an air of grandeur, which the separate parts have not in themselves; and in whatever way they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts, as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a large number, and the providing them

with every thing which can contribute to the ease and convenience of the pensioners.

To the north of the hospital is an enclosure of about fourteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chesnuts. There is a tradition here, but we never could discover any reasonable grounds for it, that it was the intention of Queen Anne to have extended this avenue through the fields to the gates of the palace at Kensington, but that this design was prevented by her majesty's death. Had the plan been carried into execution, it would certainly have formed a *coup d'œil* not to be equalled in this kingdom; there is, however, we believe, but little foundation for the supposition.

The principal and grand entrance to the Royal Hospital is by two iron gates, of elegant workmanship and great height, ornamented on each side by lofty stone pillars, surrounded with military trophies. The entrance is also ornamented with two handsome porter's lodges; in the right-hand lodge are the portraits of Charles I. and II., which are considered as good likenesses, but the painters' names are not known.

The ground towards the south is laid out in gardens, which extend to the river side, where they finish with an elevated terrace. They are extensive but planned and laid out in the age when the art of landscape gardening was at its lowest pitch; the principal absurdity in these gardens, is cutting two insignificant canals as ornaments, whilst one side of the gardens is bounded by the noble stream of the Thames. These gardens are open on Sundays during the summer months, and are much frequented as a public promenade.

The establishment of the Royal Hospital consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, major, two chaplains, organist, physician, surgeon, apothecary, steward, treasurer, comptroller, clerk of the works, and various subordinate officers.

The ordinary number of pensioners is four hundred and seventy-two, which, with the officers, servants, &c. make the whole number to amount to more than five hundred persons. The vast charges of this institution are paid out of the poundage of the army, besides one day's pay from each officer and private; the remainder of

the expenses are defrayed by an annual vote of parliament.

The Hospital being considered as a military station, the pensioners are obliged to mount guard, and perform other garrison duties. They are divided into eight companies, each of which has its complement of officers, sergeants, corporals, and drummers. The officers, who have the nominal rank of captain, are chosen from the most meritorious old sergeants of the army, and have an allowance of three shillings and six-pence per week; the sergeants are allowed half-a-crown, and the drummers receive ten-pence per week.

Two sergeants, four corporals, and fifty-two privates, who are selected from the most able of the pensioners, are appointed by the king's sign manual, to act as a patrol upon the road from Buckingham-house to Chelsea, for which each man is paid seven shillings and six-pence per month. This patrol was established by royal mandate, on petition of the inhabitants of Chelsea, in the year 1715, the highways at that time being much

infested with foot-pads, and very dangerous to passengers in the evening.

There is also in the Hospital a small corps called "*Light Horsemen*," consisting of thirty-four men, who are allowed two shillings per week, and are chosen out of any of the regiments of cavalry.

The number of out-pensioners has greatly increased within these few years, and now amounts to twenty thousand seven hundred and sixty, as will appear from the following statement, corrected at the office, after the payment of last half year's pension, and is the only authentic account ever published

Twenty thousand out-pensioners, at five-pence per diem.

Four hundred lettermen, at twelve-pence per diem.

Thirty-one pensioners, at nine-pence.—These have all been sergeants in the Foot Guards.

Forty-three blind sergeants, at eighteen pence per diem.

Forty

Forty corporals, who are blind, at fourteen pence per diem.

Six hundred and seventy privates, who are blind, at twelve pence per diem.---These allowances are made in compassion to their very great sufferings, and their present distress situation, having lost their sight in Egypt.

Two hundred sergeants, discharged from different garrisons, their several companies having been disbanded.

Fifty-two pensioners, discharged from the veteran battalions, at twelve-pence per diem.

One hundred and twenty-six pensioners, discharged from the said battalions, at nine-pence per diem.---In consideration of their long and meritorious services, recommended to, and approved of, by his most gracious Majesty.

Seventy-two sergeants, who have served at Gibraltar and in the West Indies, at seven-pence per diem, in addition to the usual pension, which makes their allowance equal to that of the letter-men, by royal sign manual.

Seventy annuitants, having served in the First and Second Foot Guards, as a compensation for their being disbanded in the year 1788.

The lords commissioners of Chelsea Hospital
also

also direct the allowance of four-pence per diem, in addition to the common pension, to several other pensioners, in consideration of the loss of sight, or mutilation of limbs.

The out-pensioners are paid half-yearly, in advance, ever since the year 1754, in consequence of a bill brought into parliament by Lord Chatham (then Mr. W. Pitt, and paymaster-general) which will ever remain a standing monument of his humanity. The poor disabled veterans, who enjoyed the pension of Chelsea Hospital, were so iniquitously oppressed by a set of miscreants, who supplied them with money in advance at the most exorbitant rates of usury, that many of them, with their families, were in danger of starving, and the intention of government in granting such a comfortable subsistence, was, in a great measure, defeated.

Lord Chatham, perceiving that this evil originally flowed from the first payment, which the pensioner could not touch till the expiration of a whole year, after he had been put upon the establishment, removed this necessity of borrowing by providing in the bill, that half-a-year's pension should

should be advanced half-a-year before it became due. And the practice of usury was effectually prevented by a clause, enacting, that all contracts should be void, by which any pension might be mortgaged. This humane regulation was unanimously approved, and having passed through both houses with uncommon expedition, received the royal assent. It is but just that the pensioners should know to whom they are indebted for this wise and humane regulation.

The internal affairs of the hospital are regulated by commissioners appointed by the crown, and consist of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and some of the principal officers of state, who hold a board as occasion requires, for the payment of the out-pensioners, and other business.

The comforts of the pensioners are much increased by several valuable donations, by the humane and affluent. The Earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1695, vested the sum of 3250*l.* in the hands of trustees, for the use of the hospital, to be disposed of as he should afterwards appoint; and by a deed-poll, dated 1707, he directed that
the

the interest should be laid out in purchasing great coats for the pensioners, once in three years.

John de la Fontaine, esq. bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* for the use of the hospital, subject to the direction of the governor and treasurer. Some time afterwards, 800*l.* having accrued from interest, the whole was laid out in purchasing bank annuities. Out of this benefaction the sum of sixty pounds ten shillings is distributed among the pensioners annually, on the 29th of May, the anniversary of the restoration of their royal founder.

In the year 1729, Lady Catharine Jones, daughter of the Earl of Ranelagh, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Lady Coventry, and other benevolent persons, founded a school at Chelsea for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been pensioners of the hospital. The funds of this school arising from an endowment of 14*l.* per annum, paid out of the estates of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the interest of 1262*l.* 15*s.* three per cent. cons. bank annuities, are vested in three trustees, who are enabled to clothe and educate twenty girls, who regularly attend di-

vine

vine service in the chapel every Sunday morning.

Lady Elizabeth Hastings, the charitable founder of this school, was the daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, and was born April the 19th, 1682. Her mother was the daughter of Sir John Lewis, of Ledstone, in the county of York, and the character of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, has been admirably well drawn by Steele, in the forty-second paper of the *Tatler*, to which we refer the reader, and after her death the following account appeared of her in *The Gentleman's Magazine*:—"She was amiable in her person, genteel in her mein, polite in her manners, and agreeable in her conversation; her judgment was solid, her regard to friendship sacred, and her sense of honour strict to the last degree; she was, above all, a sincere christian; her piety towards God was ardent and unaffected. Thousands had she comforted and relieved, many enriched and advanced. Her virtues would require a volume to set them forth. She died universally lamented, December 22, 1739, and was buried at Ledstone, in Yorkshire."

On the eastern side of the hospital, adjoining the London road, is a large cemetery, about an acre and half in extent, which is used for the interment of the pensioners, and other persons belonging to the establishment; near the entrance, on the right, is the monument of Simon Box, the first there buried, with the following inscription:

Here lyeth y Body of
SIMON BOX

Who in c capacity of
A Souldier served King
Charles the first King
Charles c 2d. King James
 y 2d. and their present
Maj^{ties} King William and
Queen Mary whose

Pensioner he was belonging
To this their Majes^{ties}

Royal Hospital
and the first that was
Interr'd in this Burying
Place who deceased c
6. of April in y 63d. Yeare
of His age and of
our Lord

1692

Near the same spot is that of William Hise-land, with the following inscription:—

Here rests WILLIAM HISELAND
 Who merited well a pension
 If long service be a merit,
 Having served upwards of the days of man,
 Ancient but not superannuated.
 Engaged in a series of wars
 Civil as well as foreign
 Yet not maimed or worn out by neither
 his complexion was florid and fresh
 His health hale and hearty
 His memory exact and ready
 In stature
 He excelled the military size
 In strength
 Surpassed the prime of youth
 and
 What made his age
 Still more patriarchal,
 When above an hundred years old
 He took unto him a wife
 Read fellow soldiers and reflect
 That there is a spiritual warfare
 As well as a warfare temporal

Born VI: of August, 1620, } Aged 112.
 Died VII: of Febru^ry 1732 }

Here

Here are likewise in this burial-place several tombs and monuments erected in memory of the governors, lieutenant-governors, and other officers of the establishment here buried, the last of whom was the late General Sir William Fawcett, universally lamented and regretted by the whole of the pensioners, whose comforts he much increased, and whose happiness it was his daily study to promote during his residence in the hospital.

We shall now present the reader with an account of the deaths and burials which have occurred within the precincts of the Royal Hospital, from the beginning of the establishment, copied from the register-book, kept in the vestry room adjoining the chapel—Simon Box, whose tomb was before mentioned, being the first name recorded in this book. The average deaths in the under-mentioned years were as follow :—

1693	to	1702	.....	51
1730	to	1739	.....	52
1780	to	1789	.....	52
1790	to	1798	.....	56
1799	to	1804	.....	55

Robert Swyfield is the oldest man now living in the hospital, having attained the age of 105; he was born at

The

The total number of deaths amount to near six thousand, including women and children belonging to persons resident in the house.

A few marriages and christenings have likewise taken place in the chapel, at various times.

Dr. Moseley, in his learned treatise on "Tropical Diseases," has added some very curious matter on the influence of the moon in the termination of longevity, and gives the following curious and authentic particulars relative to the deaths of the pensioners. The doctor says, "As physician to His Majesty's Royal Hospital of Invalid's at Chelsea, I have a greater field gerontocomia, and more opportunities than any other person in Europe can have, for observing the natural termination of alliance between the soul and body of man—where time, and not disease, has mouldered away this earthly fabric, and rendered it uninhabitable to that tenant which never decays. Our pensioners enter here according to the va-

Whitechapel, London, in the year 1700, and enjoys a good state of health.

cancies, but none under the age of sixty, and these are selected from the most proper objects among the pensioners of the establishment, the number of which is 23,688. (*Midsummer*, 1803.) The average of deaths among four hundred and seventy-six, the number of our house invalids, is about sixty annually. Of twenty-four instances of deaths of men between the ages of eighty-five and one hundred, which have come to my knowledge within these few years, thirteen died at the full moon, two at the first quarter, and two at the last quarter; many of these events happened on the exact day of the lunar periods I mention, and none that exceeded forty-eight hours from them. My predecessor, Dr. Mousey, died here in his 96th year, a few hours before the new moon in December, 1788. He had been physician to the hospital forty-eight years and six months.

“In the hospital for French protestants and their descendants, in Old-street, St. Luke’s, where there are considerably more females than males (about three to two) I observe, that the full moon has the superior influence; at Chelsea Hospital, where there are none but males, the new moon
has

has the superiority. The inference requires consideration."

Dr. Moseley then gives a statement of the deaths of the most remarkable aged people, that have been known in the world, and, in our opinion, clearly proves the truth of his ingenious hypothesis. We would recommend this work not only to the medical student, but to the general scholar, did its merits not speak for themselves—it is full of instruction and entertainment: we speak of it as we think, and we hope that the curious matter contained in our extract will prove our excuse for its length.

Neither the sensible nor benevolent will lament the failure of Dr. Sutcliffe's projected college, since the ground on which it stood is applied to so much nobler a purpose. The necessity, likewise, of Sutcliffe's design is continually diminishing, inasmuch as the protestant faith is constantly acquiring fresh strength, and every day affords clearer proof of the fallacy of the doctrines of the church of Rome. The necessity of such a foundation as the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is, and always must remain the same, while England has

an enemy, and liberty needs a supporter. No one can withhold his warmest tribute of approbation from an institution where the brave veteran finds his wounds healed, his valour rewarded, and his days crowned with ease and competence.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT,
1805.

COMMANDANT.

Colonel Williamson.

CHAPLAIN.

Reverend George Clark.

ADJUTANT.

John Luard.

QUARTER-MASTER.

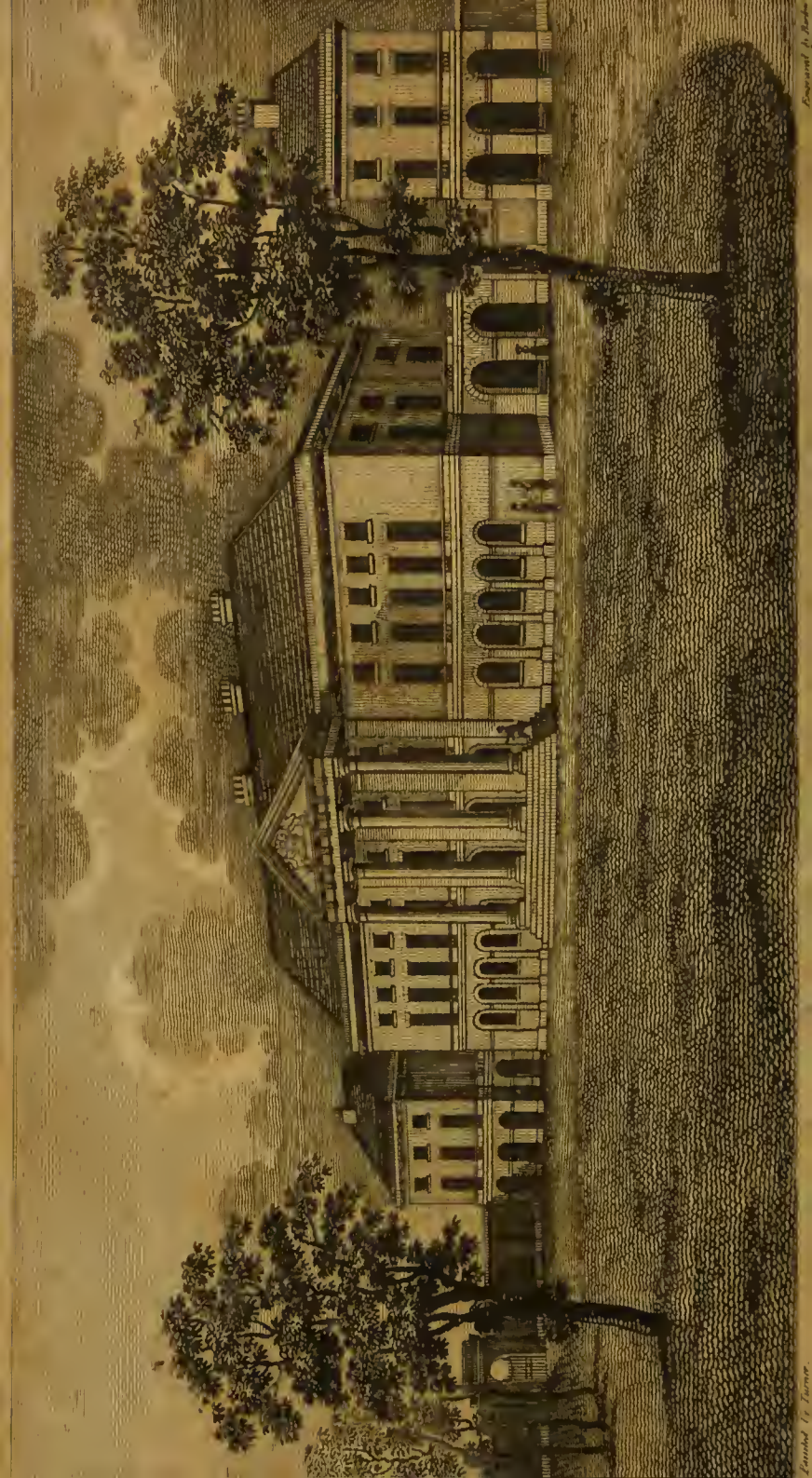
Dines Alexander.

MATRON.

Elizabeth Robertson.

ASSISTANT.

Mary Cottle.



DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

THE Royal Military Asylum for the children of the soldiers of the regular army, is situated near the Royal Hospital; the principal western front faces the park to the north of the Royal Hospital.

The first stone of this elegant structure was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, on the nineteenth day of June, 1801, accompanied by a great many general officers, and a number of the nobility.

The motives which gave rise to this establishment, and the principles upon which it is founded, are alike honourable to the present enlightened

age, and congenial with the soundest maxims of of policy, humanity, and benevolence.

The necessity likewise of such an institution will appear obvious to all, when we consider the helpless and forlorn condition of many of these orphan objects of commiseration, who in this comfortable asylum, will be clothed, have good wholesome food, acquire a decent education, be taught the principles of christianity, and finally, be made useful in whatever course of life they may adopt.

Having said thus much respecting the object and intention of this benevolent institution, we shall now endeavour to present our readers with a description of the building.

It is environed on all sides with high walls, an handsome iron railing opens towards the grand front; the ground is laid out in grass-plots and gravel-walks, and planted with trees.

The edifice forms three sides of a quadrangle; it is built of brick, with an elegant stone balustrade; in the centre of the western front, which
is

is ornamented with a noble portico of the Doric order, consisting of four immense columns, which support a large and well-proportioned pediment; on the frieze of which is the following inscription:—

*“ The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of
the Soldiers of the Regular Army.”*

Over this inscription are the imperial arms.

The northern and southern wings are joined to the principal front by an elegant colonnade, which extends the whole length of the building, and forms a good shelter for the children in wet weather.

The vestibule is in the centre of the grand front, on the left are two dining-halls, eighty feet long, and thirty feet wide; near these dining-halls the boys wash every morning in a stone chamber, built for the purpose, which is furnished with a good cold-bath.

Over the boys' dining-halls are two school-rooms of the same dimensions; here they are
taught

taught to read and write, and cast accounts. The school-hours in the morning are from half past nine till twelve, and from half-past two till five in the afternoon.

It is intended to establish four trades for the boys, viz. shoemakers, taylor, sadlers, and armourers. The two former are already appointed, and the workshops are erecting, and will soon be completed.

On the right of the vestibule are the girls' dining-halls, of the same dimensions as the boys', at the extremity of these halls is the girls' bathing-place; this is also furnished with a cold-bath, which can be emptied and filled at pleasure.

The school-mistress and cook have their apartments over the girls' bathing-place; and

The serjeant-major and quarter-master-serjeant reside over the boys' bathing-place; and

One of the school-rooms is fitted up as a chapel.

The

The committee-room is over the vestibule; here the board and committee meet as occasion requires.

The north-wing is divided into three wards, named from the Royal Family, viz. King's—Prince of Wales's—and Duke of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the commandant and surgeon, and the dormitories for the boys.

The south-wing is divided into three wards, named likewise from the Royal Family, viz. Queen's—Princess of Wales's—and Duchess of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the chaplain, quarter-master, matron, assistant-matron, and dormitories for the girls.

When the complement of boys and girls is completed, they will jointly amount to one thousand, viz. seven hundred boys and three hundred girls.

The

The boys wear red jackets, blue breeches, and blue stockings and caps.

The girls wear red gowns, blue petticoats, straw bonnets, and white aprons; they are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, knitting and needle-work of different kinds, and are constantly employed in all manner of household-work. And when the whole establishment is completed as is intended, it will be most admirably suited for its purpose, and be a nursery for honest and useful members of society.

APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE,

From the first Establishment.

WITH DATES AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

1691.

RICHARD, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-general

Sir Stephen Fox, Knight, Lord-commissioner of the Treasury

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor-general of the Works.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Thos. Ogle, March 3, 1691; died Nov. 3, 1702

Colonel John Hales, Nov. 11, 1702

Brigadier-general Thomas Stanwix, June 13, 1714

I

Colonel

Colonel Charles Churchill, Esq. June 6, 1720

Lieutenant-general William Evans, June 20, 1727

Sir Robert Rich, Bart. May 6, 1740

Lieutenant-gen. George Howard, Feb. 13, 1768

General George Marquis Townsend, July 6, 1795

General Sir William Fawcett, July 12, 1796 .

General Sir David Dundas, June, 1804.

SIR WILLIAM FAWCETT.

Our military readers will, no doubt, be pleased with the following short sketch of the life of a man who, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, rose to the elevated rank of commander-in-chief.

Sir William Fawcett was of a very ancient and respectable family, and born as Shipdenhall, near Halifax, in Yorkshire, which for many centuries had been in possession of his ancestors, and is now the property and residence of their lineal descendants. He was brought up at a free-school in Lancashire, where he was well grounded in classical learning, and became a remarkable proficient

ficient in mathematicks. He always felt the strongest predilection for the army, which his mother constantly endeavoured to persuade him from; but finding all her arguments ineffectual, she either bought, or he had an ensigncy given him in General Oglethorp's regiment, then in Georgia; but the war then going on in Flanders, he gave up his ensigncy, and went there as a volunteer, furnished with letters from the late Marquis of Rockingham, and Mr. Lascelles, (afterwards Lord Harewood) to the commanders and several other officers. This step was, at the time, far from unusual for young men of spirit, rank, and fortune to take.

He entered as a volunteer, but messed with the officers, and was very soon presented with a pair of colours. Sometime afterwards he married a lady of good fortune and family, and at the pressing entreaties of her friends, he most reluctantly resigned his commission; which he had no sooner done than he felt himself miserable, and his new relations finding his propensity to a military life invincible, agreed to his purchasing an ensigncy in the third regiment of guards. Having now obtained the object of his most
 anxious

anxious wishes, he determined to lose no opportunity of qualifying himself for the highest situations in his favorite profession.

With this view he paid the most unremitting attention to his duty, and every hour he could command was given up to the study of the French and German languages, in which he soon became such a proficient, as not only to understand and speak them both grammatically and elegantly, but to speak them fluently. When he was a lieutenant in the guards, he translated from the French "The Reveries; or, Memoirs of the Art of War, by Field-marshal Count Saxe," which was published in quarto, 1757, and dedicated "To the General Officers." He also translated from the German, "Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry," which was also published in 1757, and dedicated to Major-general the Earl of Albemarle, Colonel of the King's own Regiment of Dragoons. And he likewise translated from the German, "Regulations for the Prussian Infantry," to which was added, "The Prussian Tactics," which was published in 1759, and dedicated to Lieutenant-general the Earl of Rothes, Colonel of the third Regiment of Foot-guards. His abilities

lities and unremitting attention soon became conspicuous; and on the late General Elliot's being ordered to Germany in the seven years war, he offered to take him as his aid-de-camp, which he gladly accepted, as it gave him an opportunity of gaining that knowledge which actual service could alone impart.

When he served in Germany, his ardour, intrepidity, and attention to all the duties of his station were such, that on the death of General Elliot he had repeated offers, both from the late Prince Ferdinand, the commander-in-chief, and the late Marquis of Granby, to be appointed aid-de-camp. By the advice of a noble earl, now dead, (who hinted to him that the German war would not last for ever) he accepted the offer of the latter, after making due acknowledgments for the honour intended him by the former.

In this his new situation, his ardour and attention were, if possible, increased; which gained him the friendship of all those attached to Lord Granby, particularly of a noble earl now living,
and

and highly conspicuous by his rank and talents, who, being fixed upon to bring to England the account of the battle of Warburgh, gave up his appointment to Captain Fawcett; an instance of generous friendship, which he always spoke of with the most heartfelt gratitude. On his arrival in England, he was introduced by the then great minister, to his late majesty, King George the Second, who received him most graciously, and not the less so on his giving the whole account in German. Soon after he was promoted to a company in the guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and military secretary to, and intimate friend of, Lord Granby. His manners were formed with equal strength and softness; and to coolness, intrepidity, and extensive military knowledge, he added all the requisite talents of a man of business, and the most persevering assiduity, without the least ostentation. Notwithstanding the most unassuming modesty, his abilities were now so generally known, that he was fixed upon as the most proper person to manage and support the interest of his country in settling many of the concerns of the war in Germany; and, by that means, necessarily became known to the great Frederick (that supreme judge

judge of merit such as his) from whom he afterwards had the most tempting and dazzling offers, which he declined without hesitation, preferring the service of his king and country to every other consideration.

The many eminent and honorable situations he has since held are too well known, both in England and Germany, to be here mentioned; and the manner in which he performed the duties of his several offices will long be gratefully remembered by his country, as well as every individual who had business to transact with him.

The honors paid to his memory by the most exalted characters in the kingdom are, perhaps, unparalleled, and bear the most ample testimony to his merits.

On Saturday the 31st of April, 1804, at half-past one, his body was removed from George-street; the hearse was preceded by the horse of the deceased, bearing his sword, &c. and followed by the Prince of Wales, Dukes of Clarence and Kent, Lords Jersey, Chesterfield, and Curzon, General Fox, Sir A. Clarke, Hulse, Garth, Wynne,

Wynne, Burrard, &c. in four royal carriages and six, and seven mourning-coaches and four. The procession passed along St. James's-street, Piccadilly, and Sloane-street; and on reaching the northern-gate of the college, the corpse was met by the Dukes of York and Cambridge, and a great number of general officers. The pall was supported by eight generals. The procession was uncommonly splendid. He was interred in the burial-ground of the Royal Hospital; a handsome monument has since been erected to his memory, over which are his arms, finely carved in bas-relief, with the insignia of the order of the Bath, with the following inscription:—

General
 SIR WILLIAM FAWCETT,
 Knight of the Bath,
 Colonel of His Majesty's Third Regiment
 of Dragoon Guards,
 and Governor
 of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea,
 departed this life
 the 22nd March, 1804,
 aged 76 years.

CHARLOTTA

CHARLOTTA LUCY FAWCETT,
 His Widow,
 departed this life
 the 11th day of March, 1805,
 aged 53 years.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

David Craufurd, Esq. K. William's Commission,
 dated Jan. 1, 1694—5
 Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, Esq. Jan. 14, 1714-5
 Colonel William Wyndham, April 15, 1726
 Colonel Thomas Norton, April 22, 1730
 John Cossley, Esq. July 3, 1748
 Nathaniel Smith, Esq. Nov. 6, 1765
 John Campbell, Esq. Feb. 11, 1773
 Bernard Hale, Esq. May 1, 1773
 General William Dalrymple, March 28, 1798

MAJORS.

Captain Richard Betsworth, June 25, 1702
 Robert Stapylton, Lieutenant in the Queen's own
 Regiment of Horse, appointed second Major of
 Chelsea Hospital, May 12, 1707

The appointment of second-major made instead of the office of steward, which was abrogated by her majesty's patent, May 28, 1707 ; and Henry Powell, late steward, allowed a pension of 30l. a year.

Second Major Florence Kane, Esq. April 19, 1715
 First Major Richard Betsworth
 Launcelot Story Esq. Jan. 7, 1745
 William Sparke, Esq. Nov. 6, 1765
 Lieutenant-colonel John Wrihten, April 3, 1775
 William Bulkeley, Esq. Oct. 21, 1779
 Lieutenant-colonel Matthews, Oct. 6, 1801.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Augustus Frezier, and Rev. Emanuel Langford, June 6, 1692
 Rev. Thomas Merry, June 25, 1702
 Francis Hare, A. M. August 9, 1703
 Rev. William Day, Oct. 5, 1724
 Henry Bland, D. D. June 20, 1727
 Rev. William Ashburnham, A. M. Sept. 6, 1737
 Rev. Richard Green, March 18, 1741-2
 Rev. Thomas Lowe, June 2, 1744

Rev.

Rev. Philip Francis, D. D. May 9, 1764

Rev. William Jennings, June 8, 1768

Rev. John Jago, A. M. May 4, 1775

Rev. Thomas Comyn, March 22, 1782

Rev. William Haggitt, A. M. April 30, 1788

Rev. Richard Yates, March 28, 1798.

REV. PHILIP FRANCIS.

The Rev. Philip Francis was a very ingenious writer, of Irish extraction, if not born in that kingdom. His father was a dignified clergyman in Ireland, being dean of some cathedral; and Phillip, his son, was also bred to the church, and had a doctor's degree conferred upon him. He was more distinguished as a translator than as an original writer. His versions of Horace and Demosthenes have been justly valued; the former is accompanied with notes, and is, perhaps, as complete and as useful a work of its kind as hath yet appeared.

He was also a considerable political writer, and in the beginning of the present reign is supposed to have been employed by the government; for which service he was promoted to the rectory

of Barrow, in Suffolk, and to the chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital. He was also the author of two tragedies, "Eugenia," and "Constantia;" but as a dramatic writer not very successful. He died at Bath, March, 1773, leaving a son, who was at that time one of the supreme council of Bengal.

ADJUTANTS.

- Sylvanus Tomkyns, April 23, 1715
 Robert Lawson, Feb. 19, 1716-7
 Thomas Stuart, May 23, 1720
 John Ward, Esq. Dec. 26, 1750
 Lewis Grant, Feb. 6, 1761
 Lieutenant-col. Thomas Dawson, Nov. 9, 1791
 Captain George Acklom, April 30, 1794

PHYSICIANS.

- Charles Frazier, June 20, 1692
 Dr. Theodore Culloden, 1714
 Dr. John Smart, April 25, 1715
 George Lewis Tessier, M. D. Oct. 20, 1740
 Messenger Monsey, M. D. June 22, 1743
 Benjamin Moseley, M. D. Dec. 29, 1788

MESSENGER MONSEY.

Messenger Monsey was born in the year 1693, at a remote village in the county of Norfolk, of which his father was rector. His father gave him a good classical education, and after spending five years at the university, he studied physic some time under Benjamin Wrench, at Norwich, from which place he went and settled as a physician at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk.

Here he might have degenerated into the humdrum country doctor, and had it not been for a fortunate accident, his memory might have been confined to a provincial newspaper, and his fame to a country church-yard.

Lord Godolphin, the son of Queen Anne's lord-treasurer, was seized with an apoplectic complaint on his journey to his seat near Newmarket; the nearest medical help was at Bury, and Dr. Monsey, either by the assistance of nature or his own skill, was so successful as to save Lord Godolphin's life, and secure his warmest gratitude ever afterwards. Lord Godolphin treated him as a friend and companion, and introduced

him to many of the first characters of the age; among others, the great Earl of Chesterfield always acknowledged with gratitude the benefit he derived from his medical skill and assistance.

He was made fellow of the Royal Society, and on the death of Dr. Smart, physician to Chelsea Hospital; he was appointed to succeed him.

Dr. Monsey was one of the most eccentric characters of the age, as the following anecdotes, selected from many, will sufficiently testify.

One time when the Doctor was coming from his brother's in Norfolk, to London, in the Norwich coach, during the Christmas holidays, the inside of the coach was crowded with game, as presents from the country gentlemen to their friends in town. As there was just room for only one passenger, the doctor would gladly have deferred his departure, although it was on particular business, as there were no living passengers; but as they refused, at the coach-office, to return his earnest-money, or to permit it to stand as part of his coach-hire to town next day, he entered the coach. When day-light appeared,
seeing

seeing the game had different assignments, he thought it better to be doing mischief than doing nothing at all, therefore, to amuse himself, he altered the directions; the pheasants that were going to my lord or his grace, were sent to some tradesman—in short, every thing had a different destination from what was originally assigned it. Thus, on delivery of the parcels, an universal confusion took place; and those who, by advice in a letter, expected one thing, received another; but the Doctor observed, that he always took care to send a good turkey to the tradesman.

The Doctor had a particular mode of drawing his own teeth; it consisted in fastening a strong piece of catgut firmly round the afflicted tooth, the other end, by means of a strong knot, attached to a bullet with a hole made through it: with this bullet a pistol was charged, and when held in a proper direction, by touching the trigger, a troublesome companion was got rid of, and a disagreeable operation evaded. Though he declared that he never knew this operation to be attended with any ill consequences, yet he scarcely ever met with any body who would adopt it, notwithstanding his frequent persuasions.

By way of ridiculing family pride, he used to relate that the first of his ancestors of any note was a baker and dealer in hops, a trade which enabled him, with some difficulty, to maintain a large family. To supply an urgent demand, he had robbed his feather-beds of their contents, and supplied the deficiency with unsaleable hops. A few years afterwards a severe blight universally prevailing, hops became very scarce and excessively dear; the hoarded treasure was ripped out of the beds, and a good sum was procured for hops which, in a plentiful season, would not have been saleable. "And thus," said the Doctor, "our family hopped from obscurity."

Dr. Monsey, as a physician, was of the old Boerhaavian school, and adhered to rules which he used to say he had sanctioned by fifty years trial; of course he either knew not or neglected the acknowledged improvements, both in theory and practice; but Sir George Baker and Dr. Heberden can bear witness to the frequency of happy prognostics, his minute and accurate delineations of symptoms, and his undeviating attention to nature. "Thou, Nature, art my goddess," he used to say, should be the physician's motto.

motto. The medical authors to whom he paid the greatest deference were Hippocrates, Boerhaave, Friend, Simon of St. Andrews, and Sydenham; in polite literature, Horace and Juvenal, Swift and Pope, claimed his strongest approbation.

The Doctor, who dearly loved fun, or a smart repartee, was one day riding with his servant, in his own county, and stopped at a village. Seeing the innkeeper at the door, who bowed to him very graciously, he said he wanted some tea, and added, "I suppose, since the commutation act, instead of eight-pence, you can give me plenty of home-baked bread, with good Norfolk fresh butter and cream, for sixpence." "You had better have added half-a-dozen new-laid eggs into the bargain," said the publican, "but alight, Sir, and walk in." He did so, and the host led him into a large room, where all the windows were plaistered up; "Now, Sir, if you are willing to pay for candles, I will agree to supply you for the proposed sum." The Doctor enjoyed the reply as well as the joke, and stopped the whole night and next day with him.

A day or two afterwards, riding over some downs, he observed a shepherd tending his flock, with a new coat on, "Hearkee, friend," said the Doctor, "who gave you that new coat?"

The shepherd replied, (taking him for a parson, as he was dressed in black), "The same that clothed you—the parish."

The Doctor, highly pleased with the answer, rode on a little way, and then desired his man to go back, and ask the shepherd if he wanted a place, as he wanted a fool. The servant went and delivered the message; "Why, are you going away?" said the shepherd. "No," answered the servant. "Then tell your master," replied the shepherd, "that his living will not keep three of us." This answer being brought to the Doctor, he dispatched the fellow off again, with a crown for his joke.

Such, with all his foibles, was Dr. Monsey; but the time was now rapidly approaching, when infirmity clouded his faculties, garrulous old age came on, and languor, pain, and petulance, succeeded to that gaiety and wit, which had very
often

often set the table in a roar, and to those sallies of ironical sarcasm which no powers of face could resist.

He had far exceeded the age of man, the accomplishment of his century was near at hand, and he declared, in the querulous voice of decrepitude, that he had outlived his pleasures and his friends.

The world to him was a desert, he was in a degree a stranger and alone, and, to use his own words, he was tired of life, but like many fools and philosophers afraid to die. His time was now come—the candle was burned to the socket—the wick extinguished—and he died without a groan.

Many have ridiculed and censured that part of his will which directed his body to be sent to the anatomist after his death, but his reason for this injunction was plausible and just. In the course of his practice he had often and strenuously recommended, the opening the bodies of patients who had died of remarkable complaints, a conduct for which he had been grossly abused by the ignorant and uninformed. He had, therefore,
always

always determined to convince his enemies, that what he had so frequently advised for his patients, he was very willing to have performed on himself.

Endowed with strong discernments, possessed of an extraordinary share of knowledge, both of books and men, his genius took a satirical turn, and attempted to correct enormity, to reform the abandoned, the vain, and the impertinent. Dr. Monsey had strong passions, pointed wit, and a lively imagination; his curiosity was ardent, insatiable, and very often troublesome; but then his communication was rapid, copious, and interesting.

His will, as might be expected, had a tincture of the traits and oddities of his life. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about 16,000*l.* to his daughter for her life, and afterwards gives it, by a long and complicated entail, to her female descendants. He also mentions a young lady, with the most lavish encomiums on her wit, taste, and elegance, and bequeaths her an old battered snuff-box, scarcely worth six-pence.

He

He mentions another young woman, to whom, he says, he meant to have left a legacy, but discovering her to be a pert, conceited minx, with as many silly airs as a foolish woman of quality, he was induced to alter his mind. He bequeaths his body for dissection, an old velvet coat to one friend, and the buttons to another.

ORGANISTS.

Peter Dumas, April 23, 1715
 Theophilus Cole, April 25, 1719
 Barnaby Gunn, April, 1730
 Thomas Rawlins, March 14, 1753
 Thomas Wood, July 27, 1767
 Charles Burney, Mus. D. Dec. 1783.

SECRETARY AND REGISTER.

James Frazier, Esq. April 19, 1715
 Kingsmill Eyre, Esq. July 13, 1716
 Peregrine Furge, Esq. March 25, 1743
 John Luke Nicholl, Esq. Oct. 24, 1759
 John Luke Nicholl and John Nicholl, jointly
 and severally, Feb. 14, 1764
 John Powell, Esq. Dec. 10, 1777

Hon.

Hon. Horatio Walpole, April 17, 1783
 Samuel Estwick, Esq. Dec. 23, 1783
 George Aust, Esq. Nov. 20, 1795.

CLERKS OF THE WORKS.

Roger Hewitt, Esq. June 24, 1692
 Charles Hopson, May 15, 1703
 John Lane, Jan. 28, 1728-9
 George Leach, March 14, 1753
 Robert Adam, August 30, 1785
 Samuel Wyatt, Esq. March 5, 1792.

COMPTROLLERS.

Robert English, June 24, 1692.
 Henry Wood, Esq. August 3, 1715.
 Thomas Moore, Esq. March 26, 1718.
 Edward Eyre, Esq. Feb. 4, 1722.
 Nathaniel Smith, Esq. July 17, 1750.
 John Patterson, Esq. January 27, 1761.
 Charles Cooper, Esq. March 17, 1761.
 Henry Tomkins, October 21, 1778.
 Loftus Nunn, Esq. December 26, 1794.

SURGEON, AND SURGEON'S MATE.

John Noades, Esq. June 25, 1702.
 Thomas Church, March 1, 1702.

- Buller Noades, March, 1707.
 Alexander Inglis, April 19, 1715.
 Alexander Reid, April 23, 1715.
 William Hepburn, April 5, 1727.
 William Cheselden, May 12, 1737.
 John Thomas, May 12, 1743.
 John Ranby, May 13, 1762.
 William North, May 21, 1779.
 James Harbro, March 13, 1789.
 Thomas Keate, Esq. March 17, 1790.
 John Leeds, September 6, 1802.

WILLIAM CHESELDEN.

This eminent professor of the art of surgery, who may be almost styled the father of the English school, was born at Sowerby, in the county of Leicester, in the year 1688. After receiving a school education, he was placed, about 1703, under Cowper, the celebrated anatomist, in whose house he resided.

He also studied surgery under Mr. Ferne, head surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital for nineteen years, and in 1711 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

“ So

So early as the age of twenty-two, he read lectures on anatomy, of which the Syllabus was first printed, 1711, and afterwards annexed to his "Anatomy of the Human Body," first in 1713, in octavo. He continued his lectures for twenty years, and during that period obliged the world with many curious and singular cases, which are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery at Paris, and other valuable repositories.

His Osteography, inscribed to Queen Caroline, was published by subscription in a handsome folio, in 1733. In his several publications on anatomy, he never failed to introduce select cases in surgery; and to Le Gran's "Operations in Surgery," which he published in 1749, he annexed twenty-one useful plates, and a variety of valuable remarks, some of which he made so early as while he was a pupil of Mr. Ferne.

But what he more particularly attended to, was the operation of cutting for the stone. In 1722, he obtained great applause that way, and the year after published his "Treatise on the
High

High Operation of the Stone." In 1729 he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and almost on the institution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, 1732, had the honour of being the first foreigner associated with that learned body.

In 1728 he confirmed the reputation he had acquired, by giving sight to a lad fourteen years old, who had been totally blind from his birth, by the closure of the iris, without the least opening for light in the pupil. He drew up a particular account of the whole process, and various observations made by the patient after he had recovered his sight.—See *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xxxv., p. 451.

His fame was now so justly established, that he was esteemed the first man in his profession. He was elected head surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital, at St. George's and the Westminster Infirmary he was chosen consulting surgeon, and was also appointed principal surgeon to Queen Caroline.

Having now obtained the utmost of his wishes as to fame and fortune, he sought for the most desirable of blessings—a life of tranquillity, and found it, 1737, in the appointment of head surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, which he held till his death.

In the latter end of the year 1751, he was seized with a paralytic affection, from which, to appearance, he was perfectly recovered, when, April 10, 1752, a sudden stroke hurried him to the grave at the age of sixty-four. He left a daughter, married to Dr. Cotes. It appears he was on intimate terms with Mr. Pope, by whom he is several times mentioned with respect and affection.

He was interred in the burial-ground belonging to the Royal Hospital, and a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

APOTHECARIES.

Isaac Garnier, June 25, 1702.

Thomas Garnier, June 10, 1722.

Daniel Graham, November 14, 1739.

Richard Robert Graham, Esq. May 18, 1747.

FINIS.

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